



THOMAS G. NEWMAN,
EDITOR.

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EDITORIAL BUZZINGS.

When things don't go to suit you,
And the world seems upside down,
Don't waste your time in fretting,
But drive away that frown,
Since life is oft perplexing,
It is the wisest plan
To bear all trials bravely,
And smile when'er you can.

Our English Friend, Mr. T. B. Blow, made us a short visit last week. He spent Sunday at Medina, O., and intends to return to England very soon. He was unavoidably delayed in Wisconsin, and now regrets that he has not time to accept the many invitations to call on bee-keepers on his return trip. He is a well-informed apiarist, and has traveled in many countries in the interest of bee-keeping.

New Cook Book.—On our desk is a copy of "Miss Maria Parloa's New Cook Book." It has an elegantly illuminated cover, and is filled with wise, judicious and palatable instruction. By adopting these directions, house-keeping may be made simple, easy and elegant. It will be sent for 30 cents by the publishers, Estes & Lauriat, 301 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Honey Turning to Sugar.—When we were at the Columbus Convention Dr. A. B. Mason gave us a bottle of honey-sugar for our Museum. It was obtained thus: Let a barrel of honey granulate, and after removing the head of the barrel, scoop out and remove the honey in the centre. After awhile the honey at the sides will drain off the liquid portion and become dry sugar. That is how the doctor obtained this.

Bees in the Museum Zoo.—Geo. A. Wright, Glenwood, Pa., on Oct. 30, 1888, says:

I have just read the item from the Washington, D. C., *Star*, on page 691, and by your foot-notes to the article in question, I see that you believe there is some truth in the statement. Now I happened to be in Washington, D. C., on Oct. 11 and 12 (only three days after the article in question was written) and I spent the best part of two days in the National Museum; I looked the agricultural and "zoo" departments through with great care; made careful inquiry of the Government officials, and none of them had ever seen or heard anything of bees or honey in the National buildings. Had Miller or any one else placed bees on exhibition in the Museum, I should have been quite sure to have found them, for I had bees and honey particularly in mind when looking through the Museum. So just put the reporter down with Wiley, Evans & Co.

We know that Mr. Miller has bees on exhibition, but the *Star* reporter may have got things mixed up some on page 691.

Since the above was in type Mr. J. P. Miller called at this office, and we showed him Mr. Wright's letter. He said he was sorry Mr. Wright did not see the exhibit of bees. They were in the department of live animals, a small building just south of the Smithsonian. Had he gone there it would have been almost impossible to have missed seeing them. They were near the south window, just to the left of the large cage containing the two black bears six months old. If Mr. Wright still doubts Mr. Miller's word, he can write for the facts to Mr. Hornaday, Superintendent of the Department of Live Animals in the Museum at Washington, D. C. Mr. Miller, during the warm weather, exhibits bees in the large cities of America for a living, and he is an adept at it.

Oleomargarine, as a honey adulterant, is a strange thing, but that is what the paper stated, as we quoted from it on page 691. Our friend, A. I. Root, comments thus upon it in *Gleanings* for Nov. 1:

According to the American Bee Journal there are now reports started in the papers that in Holland honey is adulterated with oleomargarine. This last is ahead of all other previous false statements. We have heard about glucose, old rags, boots, shoes, etc., being used as material for making spurious honey; but oleomargarine is ahead of them all. I wonder if the compositor or editor had not lost his dictionary, and intended to use some other word.

No, friend Root, it was not a typographical error. The writer may have been imbibing or enthusing, but the proof may be found in Mitthell, a. d. Chem. Tech. Versuchsanstalt in Berlin, 1886, page 14. We hope some German apiarist will look it up, and report in the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL.

The Time for Reading has come, with the long winter evenings. We have a large stock of bee-books, and would like to fill orders for them. To read and post up is the way to succeed in any pursuit—in none is it more important than in bee-keeping.

A Correspondent in the Canadian Bee Journal suggests that the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association hold a union meeting at Brantford with the next annual session of the International American Bee-Association. Here is what he says:

I see by the last BEE JOURNAL that the North American Bee-Keepers' Association is to meet at Brantford next year. Why not have the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association meet there with them? I observe that you, Mr. Editor, suggest that the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association attend in a body, but I go one better, and propose to hold both annual meetings at once. "I may be wrong," as Mr. Pringle says, in the suggestion, but there is no way to find out how little a fellow knows until he comes out and makes himself heard.

We heartily endorse the suggestion. One large and enthusiastic convention is far preferable to two smaller ones.

Bee-Keepers' Union.—After giving a brief resume of the annual report of the Manager of the Union, the *Australasian Bee Journal* adds this paragraph, winding up with an expression of good will and desire for its prosperity:

The report gives particulars of several cases the Union has defended on account of its members, and shows how the Union has forced not only the now celebrated Prof. Wiley, but also lawyers, doctors, and ministers to recant all they have said in connection with artificial comb honey. The Union has paid away principally in defending cases against bee-keeping during the year ending June 30, 1888, \$305.45, and the balance in hand on the same date was \$258.27. Long may the Union flourish!

Colorado Climate.—Prof. A. J. Cook writes as follows in reply to Mrs. Harrison's article on page 718:

Let me assure Mrs. Harrison that Colorado climate seems not necessary. I have had a small plat of Rocky Mountain bee-plant for over ten years. It blooms well, and has attracted the bees freely each year. I have just sown eight acres, and shall know what is what next year.

Farmers should keep a regular account book, which will give them a full showing of the transactions of the year, showing the amount of profit or loss in each department, together with all the receipts and disbursements. Our Farmers' Account Book contains 150 large folio pages, with useful information and reference tables at the end. Price \$3.00.

We will present it to any one sending us four new subscribers for a year, with \$4.00 to pay for them. A little work in the dull winter days will procure this nice present. We send it by mail post-paid. It is handsomely bound.

Last Week we sent bills for those who are in arrears for subscription for a year and more. We hope they will be prompt in sending in this amount together with a dollar for next year.

GLEAMS OF NEWS.

Statistics.—The subjoined summary of information, derived from individual reports given in *Gleanings* for Nov. 1, 1888, will give a correct idea of the present condition of the apiarian pursuit throughout the United States and Territories:

1. The average price of comb honey throughout the United States is a small fraction over 19 cents per pound. The average for July 1 was 16 cents. The market is improving some, as will be noticed. In some cases it sells as high as 30 cents. In a large number of localities it is sold for 25 cents. In only three or four places does it sell for less than 15 cents.

2. The average price of extracted honey is a fraction over 12 cents per pound. The statistics for July 15 showed 11 cents. There seems to be less fluctuation in the price of extracted than of comb.

3. A trifle over 48 per cent. of honey was secured throughout the United States by the reporters, and probably this percentage represents very nearly the proportionate amount secured by bee-keepers as a whole through the country. This is some better than the report in July, by about 25 per cent.

4. Of those who report in regard to the quality of honey, 66 report good; 33 fair, and only 8 poor.

5. Of the number who reply in regard to the season, 13 report it to have been good; 44 fair, and 53 poor. If we put those who report good and those who report fair together, the ratio stands 57 to 53. In other words, in about half the localities the season has been poor; and in the other half, from fair to good.

6. This season is decidedly better than last; 66 report better; 12 about the same, and 27 worse. At this rate we may expect a tolerably good season next year, if the gradations from worse to better mean any thing.

7. As to feeding, very little has been done this fall; of those who report, 80 will not be obliged to feed at all. The remainder, 27, will feed some, but not much.

Comparing this season with the last, we have great reason to be encouraged; and although the reports given refer to individuals largely, yet in the majority of cases they are representative of the locality. If one man in a certain section of the State has had a poor season, those about him will experience pretty much the same state of affairs. There are occasionally exceptions to this rule, but it generally holds true.

In Auckland, New Zealand, they have mild winters. Mr. O. Poole, in the *Australasian Bee Journal* for Oct. 1, 1888, remarks thus concerning such seasons:

As a proof of the mildness of the past season, I may mention that a small colony of bees have successfully passed the winter months at Devonport on three combs in a glass observatory hive. The queen has for some time been busily laying, and at present they have every appearance of doing well.

Always Mention your Post-Office, County and State when writing to this office. No matter where you may happen to be for the hour when actually writing—never mention anything but your permanent address. To do otherwise leads to confusion, unless you desire your address changed. In that case state the old as well as the new address.

What Becomes of all the Sugar and Honey? asks the *American Agriculturist*, and then answers it in this way:

In the United States the consumption of sugar per head of the population was 29 pounds in 1869; 39 in 1879; 48 in 1883, and 54 in 1887. In England the consumption of sugar was 32 pounds per head in 1858; 41½ in 1858; 63 in 1867; 69 in 1876. For several countries the consumption is placed as follows:

Great Britain.....	63 pounds.
France	25 "
Germany	18 "
Denmark	33 "
Holland	25 "
Austro-Hungary	15 "
Italy.....	6 "
Spain.....	7 "
United States	54 "
Canada.....	51 "

Australia is put at 86 pounds *per capita*, and Venezuela at 180—a figure that seems incredible. In all countries the average consumption annually increases. Sugar is becoming as much a necessity of life as bread.

Then on the consumption of honey it continues in the following words:

The annual product is about 28,000,000 pounds, or ⅓ a pound apiece to the population. In 1880, Tennessee made 2,131,000 pounds; New York, 2,089,000; Ohio, 1,627,000; North Carolina, 1,591,000; Kentucky, 1,500,565, and seven other States—Arkansas, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Pennsylvania and Virginia—produced more than one million pounds each; altogether, in the States named, more than half the entire product of the country.

The *Agriculturist* has fallen into an error, consequent upon copying the figures given in the census reports which are manifestly incorrect. The honey product of America is over a hundred millions of pounds, instead of a quarter of that amount.

Cider for Winter Stores.—Several correspondents have inquired whether it would be advisable to attempt to winter bees on stores composed of cider. In reply we commend the following from an exchange:

Bees should not be allowed liberty to cider. All stores from this and decayed fruit are very unhealthy for them during winter as food. Bees will store their combs full of sweet cider if allowed access to it, and in such a case heavy losses are sure to follow during the winter. It well pays each one interested, the apiarist or the manufacturers of cider, to enclose the mills in a building where bees cannot molest them, as it is almost impossible to manufacture cider, when the mills are located close to large apiaries, in the open air.

Combs containing a large amount of cider should be removed, and others of good honey inserted in their stead. If combs of honey are not at hand, it will pay to feed such colonies the full amount of winter provisions, and the combs of cider honey can be used in the spring with no bad effect for spring feeding; and even if combs of honey are soured to a certain extent, it will do no harm to give it to the bees in warm weather when they are flying daily. But to confine bees without loss during cold weather, it is essential to have a healthy diet on which to confine them.

New Constitution.—Prof. A. J. Cook writes us as follows about the committee who had it in charge last year:

Please allow me to say in reply to the severe strictures of my good friend Dr. Miller in reference to the committee on the new Constitution and By-Laws, that the entire blame rests upon me as chairman. I do not wish my friends Hutchinson and Root to suffer for my delinquency. I have only to say that, owing to a severe press of work the past year, the whole affair utterly escaped my mind. It was like a thunder clap when Dr. Mason called upon me for a report.

I was not present at Columbus, O., when the new Constitution was adopted. As stated in my impromptu report, I do not think the new *regime* will be any improvement on the old. I believe the association is a very important organization. I also believe that it will do the most good by continuing its migratory meetings, reaching to all parts of the country, and securing essays for each meeting from representative men from all sections. After this the more informality, and the less machinery, the better. But we shall see. I shall heartily support the new order, and rejoice sincerely in any improvement that results.

One might easily conclude from reading the above that some one had proposed, or that the Constitution had provided that the annual meetings of the Society should be held at one place all the time. Of course they are to be "migratory" meetings, reaching to all parts of the country," as heretofore. We agree with the Professor in regard to obtaining essays. The other plan has been "tried and found wanting."

Clear Grit.—As an illustration of this grand quality, Mr. E. S. Arwine gives in the *Pacific Farmer* his experience in hiving a swarm of bees. He says:

Once upon a time, about 1877 or 1878, I had a swarm cluster about 20 feet up on a tree near my apiary; and as I could not get at them with a ladder on account of the small limbs, I climbed the tree to get them. I could get nothing to stand on, in reach of the cluster, but two small limbs about as large as a man's thumb, and held on by a limb about 1½ inches in diameter, and about 4 feet from the body of the tree.

The limbs I stood on being on a small fork that terminated in small branches outside of and around the cluster, I had cut the small limbs from around the bees, and was about tying a line to a limb, when the two branches I was standing on broke. The limb I was holding to, by the jerk of my weight coming all on it, bent quickly, striking the cluster, and that precipitated a large part of it on to my bare head, my hat having been knocked off while climbing.

Think of the joy of my situation—hanging by one hand some 18 or 20 feet high, with perhaps a hundred lances busily testing the hardness of my head, and the sticking qualities of my grit, but I did not fall.

I had had a broken thigh once, and I would prefer a thousand bee-stings to one broken leg. I quietly pulled myself on to the body of the tree, climbed down, combed the stings out of my scalp, while my wife picked a dozen or two out of my forehead, face and neck, after which I climbed up again, knocked the cluster into a basket, let them down by a rope, carried them to the hive, and emptied them out. Thus I learned that we could carry bees in an open-topped vessel as well as any way, and with no risk of jarring the cluster off.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

GRAVENHORST.

A Sketch of the Man and His Methods of Work.

Written for Gleanings in Bee-Culture
BY L. STACHELHAUSEN.

The name of the German bee-vet-eran, C. J. H. Gravenhorst (born Sept. 26, 1823), is well known to Americans. The teachers of Germany educate not only the people in the science of reading and writing, but many of them are likewise excellent amateur bee-keepers, silkworm raisers, etc., etc.; so, too, our friend kept bees as long as he acted as teacher.

In 1863, a disease of the ears made it necessary to quit teaching, and from this time he kept bees in the city of Braunschweig, as a specialist, and for the support of his family. Near that city are the wide plains of Lusneburg, with the honey-yielding heath, where bee-keeping has been a profession for centuries. Here the old heath bee-keeper wanders with one hundred or more straw-skeps from one honey-flow to the other until late in the fall; and they are masters in their trade. Here friend Gravenhorst got his first education as bee-keeper.

As the movable comb was more and more used, he used hives after Dzierzon and Berlepsch. He saw the advantages of these hives, but his income was not so large as he wished. In many respects the old straw-skeps were better. So the aim to unite the advantages of movable-frames with the advantages of the straw-skeps caused Gravenhorst to invent his hive, the "bogenstuelper," and he made it public in 1865.

Here I will remark, that Mr. Gravenhorst's hive was the first one in Germany by which any frame could be taken out without removing a number of other ones, as in our Langstroth hive, and Mr. Gravenhorst has always spoken and written for this principle.

As to his originality, his whole management and many things finally adopted here in the United States were known and used by Mr. Gravenhorst first, although in another form. On the other hand, his knowledge of the English language enabled him to study our American methods, and two voyages to England showed to him the progress of apiculture in that country, and he did not fail to use what he learned, of course modified for his circumstances.

For a long time he was the only bee-keeper in Germany who reported in

bee-papers the advance in the United States and England. His experiences are laid down in many articles for bee-papers.

About 1873 Mr. Gravenhorst published the first edition of his book, *Der Practische Imker (The Practical Bee-Keeper)*. It was merely a pamphlet describing his hive and management. In 1878 the second edition came out, enlarged to a manual for the bee-keeper, and now I have before me the fourth edition, 1887, beautifully illustrated, and much enlarged and improved.

On the first of October, 1883, he started a new bee-paper, *Illustrirte*



C. J. H. Gravenhorst.

Bienenzeitung, by which he gives to his readers the experiences made in his own large apiary, as well as the most important improvements in apiculture in the wide world. This bee-paper is now one of the best, if not the best, in Germany.

In 1884 he was driven away from his home. His neighbors did not like bees, and Mr. Gravenhorst was ordered to remove his. He appealed from court to court, and the German bee-keepers stood nobly by him, helping to pay the expenses; but the lawsuit was lost, and he sold his old home in the city of Braunschweig and moved his bees to Storbekshof, near the valley of the Elbe.

If we look in his book we will see many engravings which seem strange to us. But if we read the book, and if we know the honey resources of his country, we are bound to say that Mr. Gravenhorst's hive and management are not to be surpassed for his locality. His hive is especially adapted for wandering and for quick handling. Many manipulations are done by hives instead of by frames, the same idea

represented now by Mr. Heddon, but in quite a different way.

The American bee-keeper will be astonished if he sees that Mr. Gravenhorst's hive is turned upside down to take out the frames. This is at first a concession to the custom of the heath bee-keeper; but many advantages are gained thereby. Many times we see all we need by a glimpse from below by lifting the hive only a few inches on one side. If the colony builds some drone-comb here, we have a sure sign that the swarming fever is commencing. The Heddon and similar invertible hives will show us these advantages by and by.

The cover of the hive is tight, and no mat or cloth or quilt is to be removed. This is an advantage, especially in the spring, after a revision has been necessary, because not a bit of the warm air of the hive can escape. The objections against this hive are, that for a short and very good honey-flow it is too small, corresponding to the one story and a half of the Simplicity only. Again, it cannot be enlarged, and thereby is not practicable for comb honey in sections.

In his management we find many things quite different from ours. In conformity to the honey-flow, and the usage of the heath bee-keepers, Mr. Gravenhorst increases his colonies in the spring, and unites again in the fall. He teaches, and has for many years, that swarms should be hived on starters only—an idea which finds advocates now among our best American bee-masters. For this purpose his artificial swarms are quite similar to the natural swarms; and one of his methods of forming artificial swarms is quite similar to Mr. Doolittle's method of forming nuclei. This chapter of his book is very interesting.

Of importance is the chapter on moving bees from one pasturage to another. This is entirely new for the United States, and we could find no better teacher than Mr. Gravenhorst, who for many years has taken his 200 to 600 hives twice every year to another location, and with the best success, too.

In short, Mr. Gravenhorst is original in every respect. His aim is to advance bee-keeping to a pursuit giving a living to the manager, and to systematize the labor. In this respect he has done more than any other bee-keeper in Germany; and we can truly say that Mr. Gravenhorst is now the greatest master in practical bee-keeping in Germany. His crops of honey are counted by tons—a rare case in Germany.

One point I wish especially to mention, because he gives a glimpse of the character of the man. Many inven-

tors of hives think that their invention only is good, and that all other hives are impracticable. Not so with Mr. Gravenhorst. He fully perceives the advantages of other hives, and especially of our Langstroth hive, and his judgment was always impartial. In this respect he is far ahead of a few frivolous enviers who criticized his hive and management a short time ago.

In his book he gives descriptions and engravings of different German hives; but we find the Langstroth, Cowan, and the new Heddon hive too. No other German bee-book mentions these or similar hives. The operations and management are described, but he always gives remarks as to how the bee-keeper should proceed with hives of other styles.

Salem, Texas.

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

Using Chloroform to Quiet Ill-Tempered Bees.

Written for the American Bee Journal

Query 588.—1. Would any ill-effects follow the use of chloroform in quieting very ill-natured Cyprians or other bees? 2. Will they revive after being thoroughly paralyzed by its use?—Iowa.

I have never used it.—EUGENE SECOR.

1. No; not unless you go too far. 2. Yes.—H. D. CUTTING.

The use of chloroform is dangerous, either on bees or human beings.—DADANT & SON.

I cannot say, as I have never experimented in that direction.—J. M. HAMBAUGH.

A trial will tell you. If you kill them, it would be a "small loss."—G. M. DOOLITTLE.

1. I think not, unless greatly overdone. 2. I think so, but I have never tried it.—C. C. MILLER.

I have had no experience with chloroform, and so I do not know.—C. H. DIBBERN.

1. No. 2. Unless kept too long under the influence of it, they will revive.—P. L. VIALLO.

I have had no experience with either chloroform or Cyprians. They might do well together.—J. M. SHUCK.

1. I cannot speak from experience. 2. I think they will, but I have never tried it on a full colony.—MRS. L. HARRISON.

It all depends upon how much they were paralyzed. If I had cross Cyprians, or any kind of cross bees, I

would paralyze them "for keeps."—JAMES HEDDON.

1. I think not. 2. Yes. I have used chloroform on bees until they fell from the combs. All revived, and seemed unharmed. I prefer, however, not to use it. Smoke, I think, is preferable.—A. J. COOK.

1. There will be no ill-effects if you know just when to stop. 2. Yes; but do not give too much. When you must give bees an anæsthetic, smoke them with puff-balls (*Lycoperdon bovista*).—J. P. H. BROWN.

1. I think not. Those who have tested say that there will not. 2. I have never tested it, but I see no reason why they should not; but I do not think its use should be pushed to that extent.—J. E. POND.

1. I have never used chloroform. On general principles I would think that a moderate use might produce no ill-effects. 2. That would depend upon the quantity used.—M. MAHIN.

It would depend entirely upon the strength of the dose. Just enough to "quiet them" would undoubtedly have no permanent ill-effects. Though I should not want to answer for those that were "thoroughly paralyzed."—WILL M. BARNUM.

I never use any severe measures to conquer spiteful bees. If a colony becomes unmanageable, I proceed to change the strain, and get rid of the unmanageable bees in that way. 1. I have never used chloroform to quiet bees, and therefore I do not know about its effects on them. 2. The word "thoroughly" is pretty strong. I would never expect to see bees active again after once being "thoroughly paralyzed."—G. W. DEMAREE.

No ill-effects would follow a moderate dose, but the true way to conquer ill-natured bees is to introduce a new mother of good-natured bees.—THE EDITOR.

Extracting the Honey from the Brood-Nest.

Written for the American Bee Journal

Query 589.—Would it not be a good plan to extract a part of the honey in the brood-chamber to give room for the queen, and still leave plenty of honey for winter stores, even if some feeding in the spring had to be done?—N. S.

No, never.—JAMES HEDDON.

No.—EUGENE SECOR.

No.—M. MAHIN.

No, not as a general rule.—WILL M. BARNUM.

No; she would have plenty of room without making the stores short.—R. L. TAYLOR.

No. Use Hill's device over the frames.—MRS. L. HARRISON.

Yes; but do this before the weather becomes too cold.—C. H. DIBBERN.

I do not do it. Bees properly managed during the honey season will not store too much in the brood-nest.—J. M. SHUCK.

Be very cautious about extracting from the brood-combs, late in the season. We do not believe in it.—DADANT & SON.

Without great care and good judgment it would be a very bad plan.—J. P. H. BROWN.

I never saw a hive too full of honey for safe wintering. The queen needs no more room than any other bee, late in the fall.—G. M. DOOLITTLE.

Should the colony be quite populous they will probably consume stores sufficient to make room for the queen. It might be necessary to extract in the spring.—J. M. HAMBAUGH.

If in the fall after the honey flow, I would not extract. I always found that those colonies which had plenty of honey in the brood-chamber to winter on, came out the strongest and in better condition in the spring.—P. L. VIALLO.

I like the combs well filled for winter. I would rather remove combs and have 30 pounds of honey in five Langstroth frames, or eight Gallup frames, than to have the 30 pounds in all the frames.—A. J. COOK.

Unless the hive is very small, it is not necessary, and I would rather have enough in the hive to avoid feeding in the fall or spring.—C. C. MILLER.

I never allow the queen to be crowded in the brood-chamber. The plan that gives her ample room should be adopted. Experience will prove what plan is the best.—J. E. POND.

It would depend upon the size of the hive and several other conditions. I want enough good honey left in the brood-chamber to carry the bees through without feeding in the spring, if possible.—H. D. CUTTING.

While I would prefer to have two or three combs in the middle of the brood-chamber only partly filled from the top-bars downward, as an empty place for the bees to cluster in, at the beginning of winter, I do not think that it is essentially necessary. The queen needs no "room" at this time of the year.—G. W. DEMAREE.

In winter, the queen takes no more room than a worker-bee. There can be no good reason for taking honey away from the bees in the fall, when they have not enough for their use in the spring.—THE EDITOR.

CONVENTION DIRECTORY.

1888 Time and Place of Meeting.
 Nov. 16.—Marshall County, at Marshalltown, Iowa.
 J. W. Sanders, Sec., LeGrand, Iowa.
 Nov. 21, 22.—Pan-Handle, at Wheeling, W. Va.
 W. L. Kinsey, Sec., Blaine, O.
 Dec. —Michigan State, at Jackson, Mich.
 H. D. Cutting, Sec., Clinton, Mich.
 1889.
 Jan. 9-11.—Nebraska State, at Lincoln, Nebr.
 J. N. Heater, Sec., Columbus, Nebr.
 May 4.—Susquehanna County, at Montrose, Pa.
 H. M. Seeley, Sec., Harford, Pa.

In order to have this table complete, Secretaries are requested to forward full particulars of time and place of future meetings.—Ed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

APPLE-BLOSSOMS

In the Land of Flowers—Some Questions.

Written for the American Bee Journal
 BY ALBERT VOUGHT.

Thinking that apple-blossoms on Nov. 1 would be a rarity in the frosty city of Chicago, I enclose a bunch gathered this morning, and I hope that they may not be too much soiled to help make up the bouquet that is to grace your sanctum on the day of arrival. Of course these blossoms will not come to maturity, but the bees are having a fine time gathering pollen and sipping the sweets "just the same." Apple-blossoms two months before Christmas, and again two months after—who says this is not a land of flowers and honey?

I cannot give an accurate account of honey taken and sold this season, so I will not attempt it; however, I feel very much encouraged with the year's experience. If this has been a poor season, I would like to see a good one.

I, too, wish to make a protest. Why make any distinction in nice, clear, bright honey? We have acres and acres of white clover, why class it all as "southern honey," whether gathered in nice one-pound sections, or extracted and cared for according to modern bee-keeping, or in the old-fashioned "bee-gum," and mashed up with brood, dirty comb, etc., and "strained?" I am satisfied that I get as nice honey as that north of the "Mason and Dixon line."

A neighbor said to me one day, "Have you any more of that nice honey?" I declare, that which I got was as good, or better, than any I ever ate in New York, while I lived there. It doesn't taste like the honey we get here. Your bees must be trained." I told him that it was only a difference in the way they were handled.

As I am only partially "trained" myself, and depend almost entirely upon the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, and as I have no neighbor bee-keepers (no legislation required here), I wish to ask:

1. Do bumble-bees drive away the honey-bees? In my lawn are six or eight honey-locust trees. I noticed during the past two years, almost countless numbers of bumble-bees and other insects on them, but not as many honey-bees as I thought there should be.

2. Is the Russian mulberry a honey-producing tree?

Illawara, La., Oct. 29, 1888.

[1. We do not think generally that bumble-bees have any antipathy to honey-bees. We remember that some 40 years ago a war between these bees was reported in Wales, at the close of which it is said that "heaps of the vanquished covered the ground, some without heads, others minus their wings, and others completely separated into two parts." One person is said to have "scraped together 3 or 4 bushels of dead bees with his foot," as a result of this singular war. This is very unusual, however, for they generally have no trouble with one another.

2. We think not. We never heard of its yielding any honey.—Ed.]

SELLING HONEY.

How to Increase the Demand and Maintain Prices.

Read at the New York Convention
 BY L. C. ROOT.

Those who have carefully read the various bee-papers during the past year, have observed the unusual interest which has been manifested in regard to the disposition of our products at remunerative prices. I have many times expressed the opinion that far too much thought was being given in the direction of producing large quantities of honey, and too little to the better quality and proper disposition of the same. I have so often expressed my views upon this subject, that I shall offer but few suggestions. Enough has been said, and practical plans enough have been offered to entirely revolutionize the system of marketing. To tell the exact truth, we have had too much talk, followed by far too little action. The great needs at present may be briefly stated as follows:

First, to attain to a higher standard in the production of our honey. This will be reached through the great freedom of discussion which is taking place in all our bee-literature. I am a thorough advocate of the "question and answer department" of our papers, where we are enabled to compare the opinions of so many of our best bee-keepers, expressed in so concise and explicit a manner. We should remember that anything tending to educate in the direction of raising the quality of our honey to a higher standard, is exactly in line with creating and strengthening a better market.

Our first aim should be a prime quality, and next complete and perfect finish, so that it shall be attractive and agreeable to handle. All this means proper fall management and winter work; successful wintering, and proper spring management; so that colonies shall be populous, and in condition to store honey rapidly, which aids its neat appearance. In short, it means, all the year round, hard work.

Second, we need to guard and foster most strenuously the fact that our product is a pure and wholesome article of food. In fact, the only commercial sweet, furnished entirely from natural sources, that has undergone no process of manufacture. It is as wholly and truly as natural a production as milk, and has ranked with it in all ages past.

Third. We are now come to the point where we need a reformation. We talk much about "developing a home market," "creating a greater demand for our honey," "making proper exhibits at our fairs," etc., but we fail to practice what we advocate. In my opinion, one of the very greatest needs in the direction of solving the problem, is an entire revolution in our system of marketing. Our wares should be handled in every large and important market, by those who are thoroughly informed in every branch of bee-culture.

It may be urged that by these exhibitions we will induce many not now in the business to embark in it. I think not. I believe the better way is to come right out square and let them see what we are doing. I have made exhibitions at the Saratoga County fairs for a number of years, and have yet to hear of any one starting in the business as the result, but I know that it has been the means of helping hundreds. I may say thousands of pounds of honey, out of the glutted city markets.

I think, perhaps, you will agree with me that for the cause of apiculture, exhibitions at fairs are desirable, but will it pay the persons making them for their time and the necessary expense? We might ask, does bee-

keeping pay? Does my business pay? The answer depends in a great measure on the individuals themselves. It may not pay directly the first year, but if advertising is worth anything, it no doubt will, in the long run.

If your fair managers offer no premiums, make a good display one or two years without, and I think they will then, rather than lose the attractive feature. There is also a great advantage in being the first one to start anything like this.

Now, if these few ideas that I have here advanced will result in increasing the home consumption of our honey, thereby helping to relieve the city markets, I shall feel repaid for all the labor I have given this essay.

Stamford, Conn.

SPRING DWINDLING.

Loss of Bees in the Spring— Fancy Comb Honey.

Written for the American Bee Journal
C. E. WOODWARD.

On page 697, Mr. Doolittle states in his report for 1888, that he is again out at open sea, for the experience of the past spring has taken all of the conceit out of him; and he candidly confesses that he does not know what causes "spring dwindling," or degeneration. Well, let us see.

Mr. Doolittle says in his report that 2 colonies were wintered exactly alike. That may be true, so far as the eye could witness, and yet not be *exactly* alike. You may take two eggs that look just alike, and yet they are not alike; for one may sink in water, and the other may float.

So Mr. Doolittle's bees might not be just alike. One colony might have contained young bees, and the other might have contained old ones that died with old age. A colony of young bees, if well protected in the spring, will not degenerate, at least such is my experience.

Producing Fancy Comb Honey.

If bee-keepers wish to obtain fancy prices they must obtain fancy honey. How can we obtain fancy honey? Simply by using starters in the sections? No, I think not. Fill the sections half full? No, I would not. I would fill the sections full of foundation, and fasten the foundation to each side of the section, not at the top, and leave a bee-space at the bottom; for the bees will take care of that part.

I have tried, and experimented with all the ways, and I like the above way much the best. The sections are filled flush and full at the four sides. All of

my honey sold for 15 and 15½ cents per pound, while others obtained 12½ and 13 cents per pound in the same market. This is the way I obtain fancy honey, and fancy prices.

South Newburg, O.

BEE-WARRIORS.

A Victorious Army Put to Flight by Bees.

Written for Harper's Young People.

The quiet little village of Holzmen-gen, in Transylvania, was in an uproar one bright summer afternoon long ago, for its Saxon inhabitants were fighting for their lives against terrible odds, as they had fought many a time before. The whole slope of the hill on the brow of which it stood was one great crowd of wild-looking men, with dark, fierce faces and white turbans, and strangely fashioned armor—those dreaded Turkish soldiers, the memory of whose fierceness is still preserved in our saying that any man of savage temper is "a regular Turk."

And all this time, while the air was rent with the din of battle, and Death was gapping to devour the village and all within it, a little girl barely ten years old, with long fair hair, and eyes as blue and bright as the sky overhead, was at work in her little garden just behind the village church, as quietly as if no enemy were within a hundred miles of her.

But this was not so strange as it looked. Little Lizzie was the daughter of the sexton who had charge of the church, which, as the largest and safest building in the place, was always used as a hospital in time of war; and the work upon which the little woman was so busy, was the preparing of bandages for the wounded, who were now being brought in thick and fast.

But in the midst of all this uproar and agony and death, the sun shone as brightly as ever, and the trees of the tiny garden rustled in the evening breeze; and around the twelve neat hives that stood ranged in a row, the bees were humming blithely, as they hovered among the flowers; and any one who had shut his ears to the frightful din below might have thought this spot the most peaceful in the world.

And now Lizzie, catching up a whole armful of bandages, hurried away into the church, where she was soon so busy among the wounded men that she hardly noticed that the noise of the battle was growing louder, seeming to roll nearer and nearer every moment.

But suddenly a fearful cry from without made her look up, and through

the nearest window she saw the Germans crowding wildly into the one small gate of the church-yard wall, while behind them the dark Turkish faces and snow-white turbans were eddying like a flood among the houses. The Turks had taken the village, and were coming on to attack the church itself!

Luckily it could only be attacked on one side, for on the other the rock was so steep and slippery that no man alive could have scaled it. So the brave village bailiff, though bleeding from several wounds, ranged his men along the side of the wall that faced the enemy, and encouraged them to stand firm and fight it out to the last.

On came the Turks with hoarse yells of triumph, and in a moment the whole space outside the church-yard wall was a sea of grim faces and flashing steel.

And now the swarming assailants made a third charge, which brought them right up to the foot of the wall that sheltered all who were left of the defenders; and while some thundered upon the gate with axes, others planted ladders against the wall or tried to clamber up it on each other's shoulders.

Another moment and all would have been over; but just then Lizzie, struck with a bright idea (which came to her from an old story that she had heard one winter evening), darted back to her little garden, seized two of the bee-hives, one in each hand, and springing upon the low wall, hurled them among the swarming assailants. Two more instantly followed, and then other two, until the whole dozen hives had been flung down upon the heads of the clambering Turks.

The bees, enraged to madness at being sent whirling through the air so unceremoniously, fell like furies upon the shaven heads and bare arms of the Turkish soldiers, and gave them such a pricking that the Saxon arrows which had been falling so thick among them, seemed a mere nothing in comparison. Every man in the front ranks was literally black with the infuriated insects, which kept stinging the more fiercely the more the bewildered Turks tried to beat them off.

There was no more thought of battle or assault; for who could wield a sword or climb a wall with his head covered with a perfect nose-bag of enraged bees, and every exposed inch of his body smarting as if pierced by a thousand red-hot needles? Away flew the enemy, and away flew the bees after them, while the yells of pain of the discomfited Turks were answered by the uproarious laughter of the triumphant Saxons, who might well laugh to see a whole Turkish army put to flight by the device of one little girl.

Clouds and Sunshine.

BY M. B. GLEASON.

In their onward progress gliding,
Come and go successive years,
Freighted with the joys and sorrows
That beget our smiles and tears.

Borne on rapid, tireless pinions,
Sweep they down through boundless space,
Leaving now a belt of sunshine
And anon a darkened place.

Light has ever foil of shadow,
So does pleasure mate with pain,
And our joy is twin to sadness,
But our loss is linked with gain.

Life's most patient, helpful lessons
Are with wise, unerring care,
Given through trials that beset us,
Or in burdens that we bear.

—Our Rest.

CANADA.**Keeping Bees in the Hive in Unfavorable Weather.**

Written for the American Bee Journal

BY S. T. PETTIT.

The weather here, almost all the time for the last five weeks, has been cool and cloudy, with a considerable amount of rain. I believe that this state of the weather at this time of the year, in this latitude, is better for bees than if it were warm and sunshiny. When the weather is warm and clear, at this time of the year, bees wear themselves out sucking around cider-mills, and working upon decaying apples in neighboring orchards.

I have thought a good deal over the matter, and tried to devise some cheap and effective scheme or device, whereby bees could be kept comfortable, happy and quiet at home, when surrounding conditions were just right to tempt them abroad to their own destruction. If any one can tell us how to do it, I am persuaded that the majority will vote him a great discoverer and benefactor.

To me it is a painful trial to look on helplessly, and see my bees storing large quantities of "death," in the shape of poor honey-dew, and frequently many colonies perish from this cause. Now would it not be a great boon to us, if we could make them "hibernate" a few hours every day, or whenever we should find it necessary to do so, until the trouble be past?

In my locality the worst kind of honey-dew is brought in only in the forenoon. Again, the time is apparently at hand, when Paris green and other poisons will be largely used upon fruit-trees; and it may be found necessary for the safety of bees, and for best results, to have it done at certain fixed times, or rather, when the blossoms are in a certain stage of advancement; and when this time arrives, the bee-keeper should be notified, who

then should be in a position to keep his bees at home in that quiet state without worry that will do them no harm.

The pertinent question is, who will make the discovery? Who will tell us how to do it? The want is a felt one, and the remedy, I trust, will be forthcoming.

Experiments for Next Season.

The plan upon which I contemplate experimenting next season, is about as follows:

For each hive I will make a box out of wire-cloth, whose length shall be equal to the width of the hive, about 2 inches high and 3 inches wide, with bottom and one side out. Place this upon the alighting-board, and against the front of the hive, so that the bees can come out into this cage, but cannot escape or get out. Then place pieces of ice upon the box or cage, and shade the hive, particularly the front.

The ice will cause a current of cold air to fall constantly upon the alighting-board at the entrance, with frequent drops of ice-water. If the day is very hot, I will elevate the front of the hive so that both the ice-water and the cold air will flow down into the hive.

Now I fancy every bee that may spend a few seconds in this cold apartment, will return and report the day rather cloudy, cool and wet for outdoor operations. What do bee-keepers think about it? I would add that "lots" of ventilation is a great factor in keeping bees quiet in hot days.

Belmont, Ont., Oct. 25, 1888.

BEE AS DOCTORS.**Incidents in the Apiary Occurring this Fall.**

Written for the Prairie Farmer

BY MRS. L. HARRISON.

The weather has been cut off from the best piece lately, and I have enjoyed exceedingly to be out among the rustling, falling, fragrant leaves, bottling up sunshine to uncork during zero-time. I am like the Yankee seeking work who was hired to pound on the side of a log with an axe. In a short time he threw it down in disgust, saying: "I can't do it; I must see the chips fly." When told by a physician that I must walk and drive in the open air a great deal, I said: "I can't do it unless I have some object." He looked at me in disgust, saying: "Isn't health an object enough?" No, it was not. I needed something to do that would cause me to forget self, pains and aches; and

bee-keeping fills the bill. It is good medicine to be taken well-shaken, but not in too large doses.

Doctors prescribe the bee's sting as a remedy for some ailments, and a powerful one it is, too, and they had better let the bee administer it. It can drop it out from its bottle with more precision than it can from the apothecary's. I have no doubt that rheumatism, dropsy and kidney disorders are greatly benefited by working with bees.

I used to tell a little girl, when putting on my shoes for me during winter, that when the weather got warm, and I worked out with the bees and got stung, she would not have to do it any more; and she never did, for I could do it myself.

I was once very favorably impressed with the life-giving qualities of bees. I had been very sick a long time, and was barely able to walk, when I went to a hive containing a large colony of bees, uncovered them and sat down by them, breathing in their effluvia. It had a wonderfully exhilarating, rejuvenating effect upon me. Why, I was "born again." It was during the working season of bees, when they are visiting thousands of flowers and bringing home with them their medicinal virtues.

Fall Work.

This is the time of year when it pays to work in the apiary, and do it well. Promising to do better another year, will not answer. "Now is the accepted time: now is the day of salvation." Come with me, and we will take a look at the apiary. Do you see anything different in that large colony of bees sunning themselves in the portico, from the others? Yes, drones; there are none to be seen elsewhere. How fat and sleek, jolly and contented; happy as a clam. Why have they not been able to walk the plank? The ladies need them no doubt; so tolerate their company. Let us examine them and see if they are not queenless. How heavy this frame is, sealed clear to the bottom!

We will remove each frame and look it over carefully, and see what we can find. Not a bit of brood—but this is not strange. There is little in any of the colonies now; they usually have a little patch, which is a wise provision of nature, against the loss of the queen; for, as long as they have an egg, they can rear another one. But if not, alas! they must perish; they cannot make something from nothing.

See! this explains it—a queen-cell. She has just come out apparently; if it had been long, the bees would have cut it down like an acorn-cup. I do not like to say the queen has hatched, for how can the bee's egg hatch, and

afterwards the queen? If the young queen returns from her bridal-tour in safety, this colony will be all right in the spring. I will now put on this Hill's device and spread on this new muslin sheet, and run this hot flat-iron over the top of the hive, which melts the propolis, and sticks it fast. Now this hive can be carried "up-stairs, down-stairs, and in my lady's chamber," and not a bee get out. I think this is quite important, whether the bees remain in-doors or out.

When they are carried in the cellar, or out, they cannot escape from the top, or during the winter. I have had colonies badly weakened, almost ruined, by creeping up under the muslin into the cap, and perishing. I tear this sheet large enough so that the cap shuts down over it, and when it is on, the bees can be protected with dry leaves or chaff cushions, as preferred.

Hill's Device.

This looks like four half-moon pieces of wood, with a piece of hoop-iron for a back-bone. It makes a little warm nest under the muslin, so that bees can pass from one frame to another after honey, without going down into the cold. When I have not enough to go around, I put on some cobs or sticks. Bee-keepers formerly made holes in the combs, for passages for the bees during winter, but this device obviates it. It is the invention of a successful bee-keeper, of Mount Healthy, O.

I will now put on the device and muslin on this large colony. It pays to use new muslin in the fall, as the ventilation will be better during the winter. I formerly used duck, but it costs more and is no better. These stiff, propolized ones make good kindling on a cold morning. There is a good deal of wax on them, but it does not pay to boil them up to melt—more game than candle. How the bees boil out in front and on top! I will mark this hive "No. 1." You see that hive over there marked "Extra." That was marked "Extra" last year, and holds good for this; not on account of it being so populous, but because it stored more surplus than others of its size. That is the kind of a colony to rear queens from, and must keep its colors flying.

This one is the last swarm of the season—quite late—and I did not think that it would pay to climb after them, but I did, all the same. I gave it, when hived, six frames of comb, that I took from a hive that had a drone-laying queen which had been unnoticed, until there was scarcely a corporal's guard of workers. The hive is quite heavy; but, I will put these two frames of uncapped honey back of

the division-board, and leave them to carry it in, before I put on the muslin. I will mark it "C," and be sure that it is carried into the cellar.

Bee-Cellars.

Take a look at mine. You see that it is partitioned off from the main cellar, and is under the sitting-room, where a hard-coal fire never goes out, from fall till spring. It has a window hung on hinges, which is protected with wire-gauze, and a sub-earth ventilator. The window is covered with thick green paper, to keep out the light. It has been freshly whitened, and the window and ventilator have been open all summer. The brick floor was thoroughly scrubbed, after the bees were removed in the spring. Peoria, Ills.

IN COUNSEL.

Report of the Union Bee-Keepers' Convention.

Written for the American Bee Journal
BY JOHN G. SMITH.

The Union Bee-Keepers' Society met on Oct. 16, 1888, at the City Hall in Clayton, Ills., the attendance being small, but all who did attend came with knowledge obtained from the store-house of experience (which is acknowledged to be the very best) concerning the habits and instincts of one of man's best friends—the honey-bee.

The convention was called to order with President S. N. Black in the chair, and the minutes of the previous meeting and the Treasurer's report were read and approved. The convention then adjourned until 1:30 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

President Black called the convention to order, and an essay was read by J. M. Hambaugh, on Hives and Honey Receptacles.

The next topic discussed was,

How to Increase Colonies.

J. G. Smith selects the best colony in early spring, confines the bees to as small a space as they can well occupy, by use of division-boards, and places on top of the frames a bee-feeder. He feeds regularly every 24 hours just what syrup the colony can consume, and no more. As the colony gets strong in numbers, he removes the division-boards and gives empty combs or foundation as required until full colonies are obtained.

"What is the best method to prevent swarming?"

J. G. Smith—Exchange places with those that are about to swarm, with those that are not.

Mr. Spencer—What if your colonies are all strong?

J. G. Smith—The result is the same.

Comb Honey vs. Extracted.

President Black preferred to produce comb honey.

Mr. Spencer—Mr. President, I think the reason that you do not like extracted honey is because you swallow it too soon.

"How can we overcome the prejudice to extracted honey?" Some one answered that it was hard to do.

J. M. Hambaugh showed a sample of extracted honey in a bottle, and could hardly convince any one that it was honey.

Mr. Robbins preferred extracted honey.

President Black knew of no parties in this place that adulterated honey, but believed that it was done in large cities.

J. G. Smith had been trying to overcome the prejudice against extracted honey. He had taken some nice comb honey, extracted it before a customer's own eyes, and the customer thought that the action of the extractor changed the flavor, or gives the honey a taste that he did not like.

The convention then adjourned until 7:30 p.m.

The convention was called to order at 7:30 p.m., with President Black in the chair. A general talk was indulged in for about two hours, after which the meeting adjourned till 9:30 a.m. the next day.

SECOND DAY.

The convention was called to order at 9:30 a.m., with President Black in the chair, when the following subject was discussed:

Handling Comb and Extracted Honey.

J. M. Hambaugh had worse luck with comb honey than with extracted.

W. T. F. Petty favored the production of comb honey. He uses a frame holding 4 one-pound sections each, and places as many of these frames over the brood-chamber as is convenient, with a case surrounding the frames.

President Black—Do you practice tiering up?

Mr. Petty—Yes.

President Black—How much foundation do you use in each section?

Mr. Petty—Three-fourth inch pieces as starters.

President Black—How do you fasten the foundation in the sections?

Mr. Petty—I use a Parker foundation fastener. I do not think that it

is necessary to invert either hives or sections in order to get them filled completely.

J. G. Smith remarked as follows on, "What constitutes a normal colony of bees?"

The subject is a lengthy one, but I will try to give a short synopsis of it. The word "normal," as I understand it, means perfect, complete. A normal colony of bees consists first of a good, prolific queen, a suitable hive, nice, straight combs, eggs and larval bees in all stages, and hatching brood, and mature workers and drones. I cannot give here a full synopsis, as the describing of the many changes and different duties that each class of bees have to perform, would consume too much valuable time.

"How long does it take to rear a queen?"

T. S. Wallace had reared queens in eleven days, from the egg, and considered it a sufficient length of time.

J. M. Hambaugh claimed 14 to 16 days.

How to Re-Queen Colonies?

Mr. T. S. Wallace gives queen-cells to the colony.

President Black first shakes all the bees of the colony in front of the hive, then drops a fertile queen in their midst. He had been very successful in this way.

Mr. Howard Ogle cages a selected queen, removes the rejected one, places the former queen in a cage on a comb as near the spot as possible to where the rejected queen was; closes the hive, lets the bees liberate the caged queen, and examines the hives 48 hours later, when he removes the cage. He had been generally successful in this way.

How to Unite Colonies.

Mr. D. E. Robbins places one hive on top of the other, first removing the bottom-board of the hive to be placed on top, then puts the two hives together. He pays no attention to the queens (this should be done late in the evening), but lets them remain in that condition for three days, then shakes all together, when the job is complete.

J. G. Smith does the same as Mr. Robbins, except that 24 hours was the time required.

How to Winter Bees.

Mr. David W. McDaniel preferred a cellar, with slight upper ventilation in each hive.

J. M. Hambaugh prefers the same as Mr. McDaniel.

Mr. Daniel Shank, a nurseryman of Clayton, preferred lower ventilation.

Mr. T. S. Wallace winters his bees in a cellar, and favors lower ventilation. He cuts holes in the bottom-

boards, and covers them with wire-gauze.

"When should bees be put into winter quarters?"

J. M. Hambaugh puts his bees in about Nov. 20, and takes them out sometime in April.

The convention then adjourned till 1 p.m., when the afternoon session opened with President Black in the chair, and the discussion continued as follows, on

Swarming and Bee-Pasturage.

President Black thought that pure races of bees would not swarm as much as the mixed races.

"What is best to plant or sow for bee-pasturage?"

Mr. Shank exhibited a raspberry-cane, and a bottle of raspberries in salt brine. They were of the new German variety, which he thought could hardly be excelled as a honey-plant. The canes are self-supporting and very hardy; the fruit is very large, and excellent in flavor. Every bee-keeper, as well as others, ought to grow them.

President Black sows buckwheat and Alsike clover. He found the latter to be good bee-pasturage.

J. M. Hambaugh had some experience with Alsike clover, but wished to try it another season before reporting as to its value as a honey-plant.

Mr. Petty thought that melilot or sweet clover was very good, if not the best pasture for bees.

"What is the proper space between brood-frames from center to center of the top-bars?"

Mr. Petty—One and one-third inches.

Mr. Robbins—One and one-half inches.

President Black—One and one-third inches is about right.

The Rev. Mr. Pears was present, and on motion he was unanimously made an honorary member of the Society. Mr. Pears then thanked the Society for their courtesy.

It was then noted that the name of this Society be changed to the "Central Illinois Bee-Keepers' Union."

The following resolution was then passed unanimously:

Resolved, That we tender our sincere thanks to the landlord, T. H. Brents, and to the resident members of this Society for their kindness and hospitality during our sojourn among them.

The election of officers for next year being in order, resulted as follows: President, Howard Ogle; Vice-President, W. T. F. Petty; Secretary, Jos. M. Hambaugh; Treasurer, J. G. Smith.

The officers will act as a committee on programme for the next meeting.

Mt. Sterling, Brown county, Ills., was then chosen as the next place of the annual meeting, the date of the

meeting to be decided by the President of this Society.

On motion of J. M. Hambaugh, Pres. S. N. Black said: "I recommend the members of this Society to join the National Bee-Keepers' Union, at their earliest opportunity."

The convention then adjourned meet next year at Mt. Sterling, Ills.

JOHN G. SMITH, *Sec. pro tem.*

NEW LAWS

Of the International American Bee-Association.

Written for the American Bee Journal

BY R. F. HOLTERMANN.

It was with feelings of pleasure that I found Dr. Miller's criticisms of our Society, on page 711. There were several points that I thought might be changed to advantage, but when President Mason brought the matter up so (to me) unexpectedly, it took my breath away; all the time I knew there were some points, in my estimation, objectionable. Now kindly bear with me, and I will state them.

Article I. Strike out the word "American," and you have the name. Let me say that I cannot see any reason why we should not have an association truly international. Who dares to say that we in America have nothing to learn from Germany, Britain, France, Norway, Sweden, and other countries, and that they have nothing to learn from us, or from one another? If this is the case (and we know that there are men there of means, and who desire to advance bee-keeping), why, then, have we not reason to expect that they shall join us in convention? We may make a special effort to have such a meeting, say once in five years. Yet, let it be *international*, and let them understand that our doors are always open to them, and they have a right to meet us on equal footing.

Some may say, "Have we not papers published in the interests of bee-keepers, and we can have an interchange of all valuable ideas?" Let me say that that is impossible. He who thinks that he may remain at home, and read the report of a convention, and profit equally with the one who has attended, is greatly mistaken. Reports are not verbatim. Every reporter—it may even be unconsciously—gives prominence to what he thinks is of importance, and what he may consider correct, however mistaken he may be. You have then, to a great extent, to think as he does, and to see as he sees. Even were you to read a report verbatim, you would not share equally in advantage, for the very tones used

an expression alter the meaning of the words. For this reason, and to secure a mutual interchange of thought between countries, it is proposed, and we hope to succeed next year, in having the grandest bee-keepers' convention ever held, in which representatives from several European countries will take part—a convention from which every one can go home not only benefited, but enriched.

Article III. What about life members? Are we going to make figure heads of them? We do not allow them to vote, hold office, etc., unless they give us another \$1.00 each year. This is *wrong*, and should be corrected, or the life membership clause struck out.

Article VI. The time is to be fixed at the previous meeting. Is this wise, or had the executive better decide this as circumstances may direct.

Article VIII of the BY-LAWS is optional, hence it is not objectionable, although it will probably never be made use of. Dr. Miller is wrong; he says *is* to be formed.

In Article IX., Clause 2, I agree with Dr. Miller. Five dollars is the affiliation fee; the local society gets two silver medals and a free membership. If these can be had for \$5.00, all right; otherwise our funds will not allow it. And that reminds me that members should send on their membership fees for the new year, as funds are low, and a great deal of work requiring funds has to be done during the coming year.

Article XI is of no use to us. I agree with Dr. Miller.

Article XII is very good, but remember, send on those annual fees. We are out of funds, and the association is already indebted to me for postage, etc.

Article XIII, Clause 2, is very good. Let us stick to that.

In closing, let me say that I agree with Dr. Miller, and I am sure we all feel that a vote of thanks was, and is, due Mr. Newman for the great trouble he has taken in this matter, more especially as he was quite sick at the time.

Brantford, Ont.

EXTRACTING.

Constructing a Simple, Home-Made Honey Extractor.

Written for the Practical Farmer.

The production of comb honey, with amateur bee-keepers, is a difficult matter, especially to those having a few hives, and who prefer obtaining their honey to increasing their colonies. To read the number of articles

written upon the subject in bee-periodicals and apicultural newspapers, it would seem that even apiarists with a large number of colonies have considerable trouble in getting the bees to work freely in the section boxes. Various plans have been suggested, the principal and probably the only certain one being the contraction of the brood-chamber to five frames, thereby compelling the bees during a honey flow to deposit it in the surplus chamber.

Now this may be a very good plan, and it certainly can be readily carried out by the party who makes bee-culture a business, and can sit down, pump in hand, ready to throw a wet blanket on a swarm endeavoring to get up and dust, or get in as unhandy a place on a tree as possible; but the bee-keeper in a small way, who has other things to attend to, is vexed when he comes home and finds that the honey he saw in the sections a week before is now safely stored in the honey-sacs of the missing swarm. Why, we may ask, should the bee-keeper run such a risk to obtain comb honey? It is no purer than extracted honey, neither is it so easy to partake of, unless you eat the wax, which certainly was never intended for food.

Mr. Lemuel Stout, of Philadelphia, after five years of bee-keeping, with from 3 to 5 colonies, had very little success in getting comb honey in the surplus department. There was plenty elsewhere, but unobtainable without destroying the comb, and then the product was only strained honey, an article not relished by any one who knows how it is obtained.

Mr. Stout had decided to get rid of his bees except a little pet colony in a hive about 8 inches square. The last week in June, 1888, there were about 40 pounds of honey nicely capped over in his hives, which, if he had an extractor, he could recover, but it certainly would not pay him to purchase an article that he might not want to use six hours annually. He thought it strange that among the 300,000 beekeepers in the United States, no one of the number had devised some simple contrivance that would answer the purpose—an instrument that any one could make with very little trouble and expense.

If centrifugal motion would throw the honey from the comb in the standard extractors, it would do the same if the comb was put in a suitable shaped can and placed upon the edge of a horizontal revolving wheel. This, if secured to a vertical shaft about 6 feet long, might be operated by pulling a stout cord, say 10 feet long, around it.

Accordingly he took an old hoe-handle pointed at one end for his up-

right shaft. On this he fixed a discarded front wheel of a carriage. The pointed end of the shaft rested in a small countersunk hole made in a block of wood nailed to the floor, while the upper end revolved in a hole bored through a block fastened to a joist overhead. Round the hub of the wheel which extended downward, the cord was wound, by pulling on which strongly the wheel revolved, and with so much velocity that by the momentum acquired, the cord after being unwound, was wound up again ready when drawn upon to impart to the wheel an equal velocity in the contrary direction.

The tin-can used is deep enough to receive one of the hive frames, standing on end. It is nearly diamond-shaped in its cross section, and is securely closed by a tin lid. When in place it stands erect on the upper side of the felloe of the horizontal wheel, where its lower end is secured between wire uprights. Its upper end is embraced by strong wires attached to and extending from the shaft.

His instrument was first tried last 4th of July, when Mr. Stout uncapped the combs, introduced frames and combs, and extracted over 40 pounds of nice, clear honey, the combs being free from injury.

BEE-KEEPING

Considered as a Pursuit for Farmers.

Written for the Maryland Farmer
BY THE EDITOR.

The progress of this pursuit since our boyhood days is something wonderful, and even now it is quite evident that still greater progress is in store for the bee-keeper of the future. Men, women and children are now in the business of skillful bee-keeping, and the honey production of the country is becoming of vast magnitude.

The Bright Side.

That bee-keeping has a bright side is a fact which every one realizes. At the farmer's home it speaks of the delicious sweets gathered from the flowers, and reaped and enjoyed with the smallest degree of labor and care. All day long, while the farmer is toiling in the fields, these industrious providers are gathering the very nectar of the crops for his delight, and for the health and happiness of his household.

The Dark Side.

But it has a dark side, also. Not so heavy in the farmer's home, as when the bee-keeper, who has made this the

one great business of the year, meets with a failure of the honey crop, and after a season's labor, places all on the losing side of his ledger. This is indeed a dark side. But with the farmer, the only dark side is the slight additional labor, and the natural dread of stings; with the study necessary to make his venture a success.

Smoke.

Among the protections perhaps none is actually superior to smoke—a good smoker skilfully used will often prove a great blessing, and without injuring the bees, will enable the operator to handle them to his entire satisfaction. It is very true that in time of swarming but little danger may be apprehended as a general thing from bees, unless some accident should happen; for they are then too busy about important things of their own to trouble any one else. Yet the greatest care should be taken to move in the most moderate, cool and quiet way in their midst. We used to think that certain ones—when we have seen them taking up swarms in their naked hands, and pouring them into a prepared hive—were proof against bee-stings, or were almost supernaturally protected. But we have learned that such persons were protected only by a perfect self-possession and fearlessness, which bee-keepers must cultivate, and if possible acquire. Meanwhile, we do not advise any one to run the risk of arousing an angry colony and suffering when by a little forethought and care he can have all needed protection.

Planting for Bees.

The whole domain of nature, rich in flowers, is the treasury from which bees gather their sweets; but it should be the aim of bee-keepers to help out the supply by especial care. It is true that bees cannot generally reach the honey in the red clover; but in white clover and Alsike they find a good supply, and of the best quality. Some have planted large fields of buckwheat for their bees; but it does not give as rich a supply, nor as attractive a produce in the market as the others. Mignonette is also cultivated for the bees; and every year new plants are brought to notice and extolled highly. All the blossoms of the forest and the field are stored under tribute by the bees, and no farmer can go amiss in keeping a few colonies.

Last Year's Discouragement.

In many parts of the country last year was a great failure among those who depended upon bees and honey for their yearly income; but this was only a temporary check to the industry which is liable to befall in the prosecution of any single department

belonging to the farm. It may not again occur in many years to come, and is no reason for neglecting the important duty of gathering so great a crop as that which every farm will yield, if bees are kept.

Helping the Bees.

A great success is in the various methods of helping the bees in their work. So great has been the improvements during the past few years, that much of the work which took up the precious time of the bees may be done now by machinery, and the actual work of gathering the honey be left to occupy the bees more continuously. By means of the uncapping knife and the extractor, the honey is taken from the sheets of comb, and the comb replaced for the bees to fill again, saving thus the long time necessary in building new combs.

Again, comb foundation for either brood-cells or honey surplus is made, and the work of the bees is thus directed to the best profit of the bee-keeper. This wax foundation is one of the greatest and best inventions connected with bee-keeping. It enables us to have straight combs of honey, in whatever sized frames we may desire, and the market is supplied with the beautiful one-pound sections which so attract the purchaser. It gives us also most perfect control of honey or brood production.

MELISSA HONEY.

Yield of 60 Pounds Per Colony from Melissa.

Written for the American Bee Journal
BY A. C. TYRREL.

FRIEND NEWMAN:—I have sent you a sample of melissa honey, which I think you will pronounce excellent. You will notice that the honey is amber colored, but that does not in the least detract from its good qualities.

You will also observe that it is very thick, notwithstanding the jar in which it has been kept since the middle of October, was tightly sealed. The plants from which the honey was gathered are rich in nectar, as well as pollen, and grew on very weedy ground, the seed being sown broadcast, and the ground harrowed over but twice, consequently having to take their chances with weeds of the rankest growth.

The yield exceeded my most sanguine expectations, and the facts will warrant the assertion that melissa is entitled to rank first as a honey-plant. From two acres my bees stored 1,500 pounds of as fine honey as I ever saw.

The comb is as white as from any honey-producing plants, I believe.

I am so well pleased with the results of my experiments with the above named plants since 1881, that I will plant 4 or 5 acres next season. Your unbiased opinion as to the quality, etc., of the honey sent, will greatly oblige, as I wish to refute by solid facts and statements the oft-reiterated assertion that, "it does not pay to raise plants for honey alone." That theory—it is not a fact—published for so many years in some of the leading bee-papers, has discouraged apiarists in experimenting with various honey-plants, and planting for honey, to their detriment, and in consequence a protracted wail of "blasted hopes and no honey; bees dying of starvation; not a pound of honey in my hives, etc." has gone forth from nearly every hamlet in the country.

I forgot to say that at the commencement of blooming of melissa, the hives were empty, but before the close of the season, they were all filled, and some colonies had stored 60 pounds of surplus—a pretty fair showing for an "off year."

Madison, Nebr., Nov. 1, 1888.

[This is certainly a very excellent showing on the practicability of planting for honey. We have never doubted the judiciousness of the advice to plant for honey, and do not think that we ever shall decide adversely to it.

The experiments to be made by Prof. Cook, will be interesting to us all.

The honey said to have been sent to us by Mr. Tyrrel has not yet come to hand. When it does come, we will cheerfully give our opinion of it.—Ed.]

Convention Notices.

The Nebraska State Bee-Keepers' Association will convene at Lincoln, Nebr., on Jan. 9, 10 and 11, 1889. J. N. HEATER, Sec.

There will be a meeting of the Susquehanna County Bee-Keepers' Association at the Court House in Montrose, Pa., on Saturday, May 4, 1889, at 10 a.m. H. M. SEELEY, Sec.

The Pan-Handle Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its next meeting in the R. of P. Hall, on Main St., between 11th & 12th Streets, in Wheeling, W. Va., on Nov. 21 and 22, 1888. All bee-keepers are cordially invited. W. L. KINNEY, Sec.

The Marshall County Bee-Keepers' Association will meet at the Court House in Marshalltown, Iowa, on Friday, Nov. 16, 1888, at 10 a.m. All bee-keepers are cordially invited to meet with us, and bring along anything that they may have that will interest or benefit apiarists. J. W. SANDERS, Sec.

The twentieth annual convention of the New York State Bee-Keepers' Association will be held in the City Hall, Syracuse, N. Y., on Dec. 11, 12 and 13, 1888. G. H. KNICKERBOCKER, Sec.

Your Full Address, plainly written, is very essential in order to avoid mistakes.

SELECTIONS FROM OUR LETTER BOX

Fall Crop of Honey.—G. M. Whitford, Arlington, Nebr., on Nov. 4, 1888, wrote as follows:

The season, in this locality, was very unfavorable to the production of honey. Wet weather and cool nights prevented the secretion of nectar in the flowers until the last part of August and the first part of September, when we had a short spell of warm weather; then for about three weeks the bees worked with energy until the honey flow was checked by the dry weather. My yield from 10 colonies is 226 pounds of comb honey, and 66 pounds of extracted honey. The greater part of the comb honey has been sold for 18 and 20 cents per pound for choice well-filled sections, and 15 cents for the imperfect ones. Extracted honey is selling at 15 cents per pound.

Good Yield of Honey.—L. E. Traphagan, Ellery Center, N. Y., on Oct. 30, 1888, writes:

On June 17 a swarm of bees issued that weighed 8 pounds. I have taken 75 pounds of honey from it, and they have 65 pounds by weight now. On June 29 I transferred a colony of old bees to a new hive, and they have 50 pounds of honey now, and I have taken off 20 pounds in sections. I think that they have done very well. This is my first year with bees. I get a great deal of excellent information in the BEE JOURNAL, and all bee-keepers should read it.

A Fraud.—Alderman & Roberts, of Wewahitchka, Fla., write as follows:

Noticing the address of Joseph McCaul in the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, stating that he had opened up bee-keepers' headquarters on Duane Street, N. Y., and as we had previously sold honey quite largely to the firm of McCaul & Hildreth Brothers, we shipped him 4 barrels and 10 kegs of honey to sell on commission. He received the honey and sold it to Strohmeier & Co., but never answered any of our letters. If any readers of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL know where he can be found, we would like to hear from them.

[We wrote a letter to Mr. McCaul as soon as the above came to hand, demanding that he make proper returns for the honey at once, but the letter was returned to us unopened, by the New York Post-office, marked, "Removed—present address unknown." This is evidently another addition to the list of swindlers.—ED.]

Experience of an Aged Bee-Man.—James Jaggard, Rosefield, Ills., on Oct. 20, 1888, writes:

My bees did well considering the season, the colonies averaging 40 pounds. The old colonies did not store much surplus honey. I did not feed one pound of sugar. I have 38 colonies on the summer stands, with the brood-frames full of honey. I have ceased farming, and will devote what little time I have to bee-keeping. I am in the 83rd year of my age, hale, hearty and well. Bee-keeping is my delight, and their stings do not hurt me half a minute after being stung. I think that I have the best location for an

apery that is in this part of the country. I live on the banks of the Kickapoo creek, and there are hundreds of acres of flat land which abound in flowers of almost every kind. One queer feature is, that there is an abundance of Spanish-needle and golden-rod which the bees did not touch. There is a clearing of 30 acres joining my land, grown full of thistles; the bees worked on them for six weeks, and the honey was as light in color as white clover honey. I sold it all to the stores in Peoria for 15 cents per pound.

Bee-Keeping in Georgia.—R. H. Campbell, Madison, Ga., on Nov. 2, 1888, writes:

The season is mild, and the Italians have been booming and roaring on a plant that I have not as yet learned the name of. A brother bee-keeper in Mississippi calls it "bitter-weed," but this is not bitter-weed, as cows eat it, and it does not affect the milk. It is a species of buckwheat, as the bloom is white and very profuse. It yields honey abundantly, and we have it every fall when there is plenty of rain through September. I think that the plant is one of the asters. It abounds everywhere over the whole country in this section. I have sent a specimen to Prof. Cook, and will see what he says about it. The bees do not notice golden-rod while this is in bloom. The honey is excellent.

I have one or two A B C scholars here, and one says that his bees have gathered more honey this fall than they did in the spring. That is accounted for by his bees not being in proper condition at the time of the honey-flow. There have been three heavy honey-flows this year, viz: the first of May, the first two weeks of August, and from Oct. 15 until now. My 90 colonies of Italians are in excellent condition for winter.

I received a fine lot of imported queens from Italy in September, that were five weeks in coming by express. In two of the cages every bee was dead except the queens, which shows that they were very hardy. They had plenty of stores, and I cannot see why the workers did not live, unless they were all old bees, and no doubt that was the case. In the lot of eight queens, five came through safely. I have drones still flying in my apiary. We had one slight frost on Oct. 10, but it did no damage. Black bees and hybrids have done poorly, and the moths have played havoc with some.

International Bee-Convention.

—The Pamphlet Report of the Columbus, Ohio, Convention is now issued, and copies have been sent to each member, as well as to the Colleges, Agricultural and Horticultural Societies and periodicals devoted to the industry. Copies can be obtained at this office, by mail, postpaid, for 25 cents. This pamphlet contains the new bee-songs and words, as well as a portrait of the President. Bound up with the history of the International Society, and a full report of the Detroit, Indianapolis and Chicago conventions, for 50 cents, postpaid.

Dr. Miller's Book, "A Year Among the Bees," and the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL for one year—we send both for \$1.50.

Do Not Fail to get up a club and send it with your renewal for next year.

Honey and Beeswax Market.

CHICAGO.
HONEY.—New crop arriving slowly, but demand is limited. White clover comb, 17@18c. Extracted, 7@8c.
BEEFWAX.—22c.
S. T. FISH & CO., 199 S. Water St.
Sep. 12.

CHICAGO.
HONEY.—For white comb 1-lb., 18c. Very little inquiry for anything outside of 1-lb., and when it is wanted it is at a lower price. Extracted, the best grades, 7@8c., and some held higher. Offerings are small and demand slow.
BEEFWAX.—22c.
R. A. BURNETT,
161 South Water St.
Sep. 12.

MILWAUKEE.
HONEY.—We quote: Fancy white 1-lb., 18@20c.; 2-lbs., 14@18c. Good dark 1-lb., 16@18c.; 2-lbs., 15 to 16c.; fair 1-lb., 12@14c. Extracted, white, in kegs and 3/4-barrels, 8@9c.; amber in same, 7@8c.; in pails and tin, white, 6@7c.; in barrels and half-barrels, dark, 6@8c. Market steady and supply ample for the moderate demand, but present values have a tendency to restrict general consumption.
BEEFWAX.—22@23c.
Oct. 25. A. V. BISHOP, 142 W. Water St.

DENVER.
HONEY.—Colorado, new 1-lb. sections, 13@15c. Extracted, 7@8c.
BEEFWAX.—20@22c.
Sep. 7. J. M. CLARK & CO., 1409 Fifteenth St.

NEW YORK.
HONEY.—We quote: Fancy white 1-lb., 15@17c.; 2-lbs., 14@16c. Fair white 1-lb., 14@16c.; 2-lbs., 13 to 15c. Extracted, white, 7@8c.
BEEFWAX.—23@24c.
Sep. 17. THURBER, WHYLAND & CO.

NEW YORK.
HONEY.—We quote: Fancy white 1-lb., 17@18c.; 2-lbs., 13@14c. Fair white 1-lb., 15@16c.; 2-lbs., 12c. Buckwheat 1-lb., 11@12c.; 2-lbs., 10@11c. White extracted, 7@8c.; buckwheat, 5@6c.; California extracted, white sage, 7@7 1/2c.; amber, 7@7 1/2c. Demand good and prices firm. New comb honey is arriving quite freely.
BEEFWAX.—23@23 1/2c.
Oct. 10. HILDRETH BROS. & SEGELKEN,
28 & 30 W. Broadway, near Duane St.

SAN FRANCISCO.
HONEY.—White 1-lb. sections, 11@12 1/2c.; 2-lbs., 12 1/2@1 c.; amber, 8@10c. Extracted, white, 5@6c.; light amber, 5 1/2@5 3/4c.; amber and candied, 4 1/2@5c. Receipts light and market firm for best qualities.
BEEFWAX.—Dull at 19@22 1/2c.
Sep. 22. O. B. SMITH & CO., 423 Front St.

DETROIT.
HONEY.—Best white comb, 17@18c.; dark, 16c.—Extracted, 8@10c. Market bare of all kinds.
BEEFWAX.—21@22c.
Sep. 24. M. H. HUNT, Bell Branch, Mich.

CINCINNATI.
HONEY.—We quote extracted at 4 1/2@5c. per lb. Comb honey, 12 1/2@16c. Demand slow, and only for best qualities.
BEEFWAX.—Demand is good—20@22c. per lb. for good to choice yellow, on arrival.
Oct. 24. C. F. MUTH & SON, Freeman & Central Av.

KANSAS CITY.
HONEY.—Choice 1-lb. sections, 18c.; dark 1-lb., 14c.; 2-lbs., 10c.; dark, 13c. White extracted in 60-lb. cans, 8c.; amber, 7c.; in barrels and kegs, 5@8c. Demand good, prices steady, and stock fair.
BEEFWAX.—None in market.
Sep. 27. HAMBLIN & BEARDS, 514 Walnut St.

NEW YORK.
HONEY.—We quote: Fancy white 1-lb. sections, 17 1/2@18c.; 2-lbs., 14@15c. Fair 1-lb., 14 1/2@15 1/2c.; 2-lbs., 11@12c. Extracted, fancy white clover, 7 1/2@8 1/2c. California white in 60-lb. cans, 8c.; light amber in same cans, 7 1/2c.; amber, 7 1/2c. Buckwheat in kegs and barrels, 5 1/2@6c. Cuban, in barrels and 1/2-barrels, 65c. per gallon.
Sep. 28. F. G. STROHMEYER & CO., 122 Water St.

BOSTON.
HONEY.—We quote: Best white clover 1-pounds, 17@18c.; best 2-lbs., 16@17c. Extracted, 8@9c. The market is more active, with an upward tendency.
Oct. 25. BLAKE & RIPLEY, 57 Chatham Street.

KANSAS CITY.
HONEY.—White 1-lb., 17@18c.; dark, 14@15c.; California white 1-lb., 17c.; dark, 14c. Extracted white 8c.; amber, 7c.
BEEFWAX.—None in the market.
Oct. 11. CLEMONS, CLOON & CO., cor 4th & Walnut.

ST. LOUIS.
HONEY.—We quote: Extracted in barrels, 5@6c., according to quality; in cans, 7@8c. Comb, 12 1/2@15c. Prices firmer on account of scarcity, though the demand is not great.
BEEFWAX.—21c. for prime.
Oct. 17. D. G. TUTT & CO., Commercial St.

SAN FRANCISCO.
HONEY.—We quote: Extracted, white, 6 cents; light amber, 5 1/2c.; amber, 5 1/2@5 3/4c. Comb, 1-lb., 13@14c.; 2-lbs., 10@13c.
BEEFWAX.—20@22c.
Sep. 24. SCHACHT & LEMCKE, 122-124 Davi